ber, 1991 to January to October, 1990 is as follows:—

Name of the country	Exports in Jan. to Oct. 91		Exports in Jan. to Oct. 90	
	Qty. (Qty. in tonnes)	Value	Qty.	Value (Value in Rs. lakhs)
Germany	9087	2818·28	10424	1958·01
Italy	6018	1805·35	5000	1078·65
Czechoslovakia	4055	1498·97	4634	933·24
USA	3709	879·63	4830	704·62
Japan	751	250·76	182	39·47
Yugoslavia	2979	925·25	7984	173·86
Switzerland	1261	471·56	568	180·31
France	607	173·23	679	138·03
Norway	659	191·36	308	72·18

Among the steps taken for stepping up exports of Indian coffee and tapping new markets are:

(i) Liberalisation in the Trade Policy.

(ii) Readjustment of the exchange rate of Indian rupee vis-a-vis other currencies.

(iii) Earmarking of a minimum quantity for export purposes in order to strengthen India's credibility as a reliable supplier of quality coffee.

Consolidation of India's stand on UNCTAD-VIII

1033. SHRI DHULESHWAR MEENA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India participated in the Group of 77(G-77) developing countries meeting held in Tehran from the 19th to 23rd November, 1991 to finalise their stand in connection with the forthcoming United Nations Conference on Trade and Development-VIII;

(b) if so, the consolidated view formulated at the above meeting to be put across at the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development; and

(c) whether the functioning of United Nations Conference on Trade and Development as a form for development co-operation in view of the developed countries having lately sought to marginalise the role of United Nations Conference on Trade and Development itself was also discussed and if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c) India participated in the 7th Ministerial meeting of the Group of 77 held in Tehran from 19th to 23rd November 1991 in preparation for UNCTAD VIII. The meeting adopted a Declaration sub-titled towards a New Partnership for Development, and finalised a substantive platform of the Group of 77 for international co-operation in areas of resources for development, international trade, technology, commodities and trade in ser-

vices. These issues will be now discussed in the UNCTAD VIII scheduled to be held in Colombia in February 1992.

The Tehran Declaration says, *inter alia*, that the dialogue towards a new partnership for development must be pragmatic and realistic, non-confrontational based on a mutuality of interest, and above all aimed at achieving, through a gradual deepening of the international consensus on specific issues, concrete agreements that can be implemented. It must also lead to the establishment of mechanisms for follow-up on the actions agreed upon and monitor the extent to which they are being carried out. The focus of the dialogue must be the strengthening of national and international action and multilateral co-operation for a healthy, secure and equitable world economy, and more specifically the promotion of economic growth, technological capabilities and accelerated development in the developing countries.

The Ministers reaffirmed the continuing validity of the central mandate of UNCTAD on trade and development issues and its role as a universal and democratic forum for global economic policy analysis, co-ordination and negotiations as well as an instrument for the provision of technical assistance to developing countries. The existing network of international economic relations and institutions has to be made more supportive of the development process and adapted to changes that are taking place in the political and economic environment. The G-77 said the UNCTAD has a crucial role to play in the new global situation. For that UNCTAD must undergo the necessary institutional adaptation in the context of the ongoing reform of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations. It was stressed that every effort should be made to strengthen the effectivness and relevance of UNCTAD in international and national policy making. In order to revitalise UNCTAD's prominent role as a universal forum of negotiations, the G-77 declared that it would be necessary to introduce changes in the structure of the intergovernmental machinery, methods of work and mechanisms and methods of negotiations by allowing complementary forums of country association through a flexible group system. The G-77 said that the UNCTAD Secretariat must be given the necessary authority and independence and provided with adequate resources to carry out effectively the task entrusted to it.

बासमती चावल का निर्यात

1934. डा० अबरार अहमद : क्या वाणिज्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस वर्ष बासमती चावल का निर्यात करने की अनुमति लेने के लिए कितनी फर्मों, कंपनियों अथवा व्यक्तियों ने आवेदन किया था तथा उनमें किन-किन कंपनियों अथवा व्यक्तियों को निर्यात की अनुमति दी गई तथा प्रत्येक को कितना-कितना आयात करने की अनुमति दी गई ;

(ख) इस चयन के लिए अपनाए गए मानदण्डों और नियमों का ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार को चावल के निर्यात की अनुमति प्रदान करने में हुए किसी कदाचार की जानकारी है ; और हुआ है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या इस मामले की उच्च स्तरीय जांच करायी जायेगी ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री सलमान खुर्शीद) : (क) से (घ) बासमती चावल का निर्यात मुक्त रूप से किए जाने की अनुमति है । इसलिए, फर्मों, कम्पनियों और अलग-अलग व्यक्तियों द्वारा निर्यात अनुमति हेतु आवेदन करने और इस बारे में अनुमति प्रदान करने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

India's trade agreement with foreign countries

1035. SHRI SYED SIBTEY RAZI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to finalise annual trade agreements for 1992 with some foreign Governments;